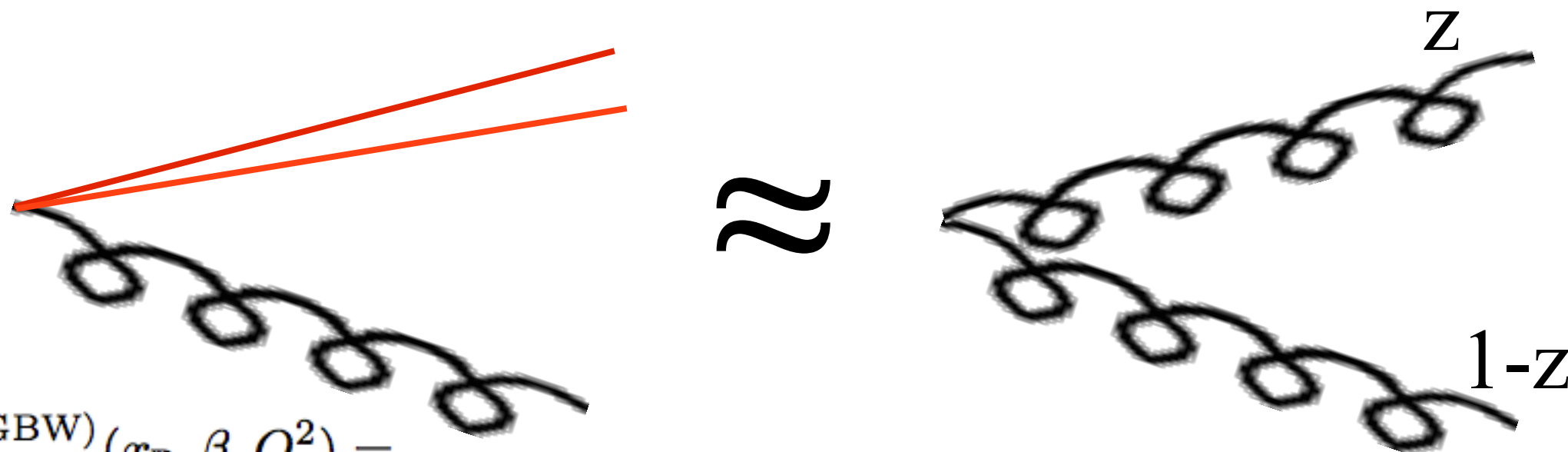


# Implementing $qqg$

# qqg-part one: GBW

Large  $Q^2$  limit: quarks close together.  
 $qqg$  is approximated by a  $gg$

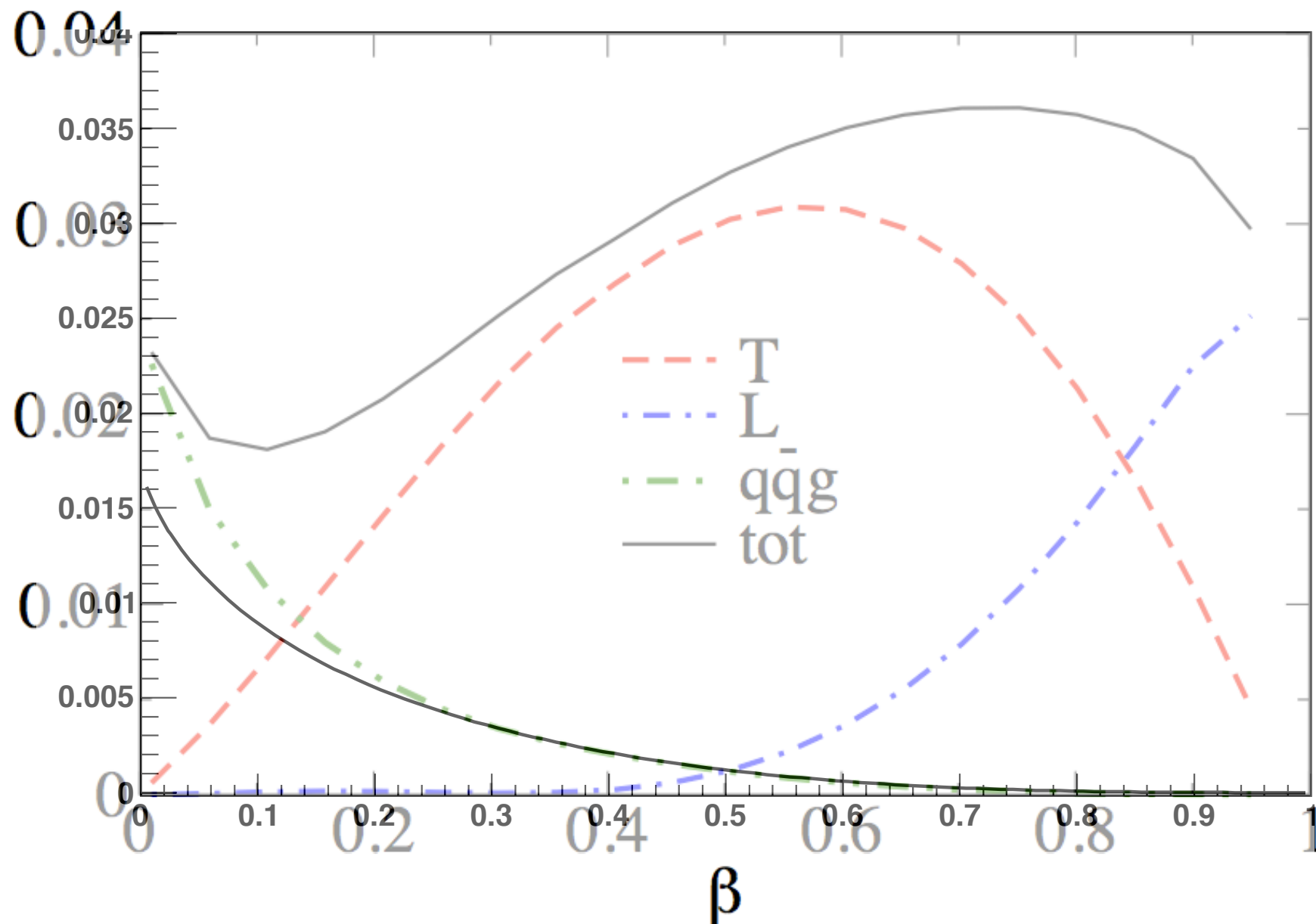


$$x_{\mathbb{P}} F_{T,q\bar{q}g}^{\text{D (GBW)}}(x_{\mathbb{P}}, \beta, Q^2) =$$

$$\frac{\alpha_s \beta}{8\pi^4} \sum_f e_f^2 \int d^2 \mathbf{b}_T \int_0^{Q^2} dk^2 \int_{\beta}^1 dz \left\{ k^4 \ln \frac{Q^2}{k^2} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\beta}{z}\right)^2 \right] \right. \\ \left. \times \left[ \int_0^{\infty} dr r \frac{d\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{dip}}}{d^2 \mathbf{b}_T}(\mathbf{b}_T, \mathbf{r}_T, x_{\mathbb{P}}) K_2(\sqrt{z}kr) J_2(\sqrt{1-z}kr) \right]^2 \right\}$$

# qqg-part one: GBW

Does not behave well for very small  $\beta$

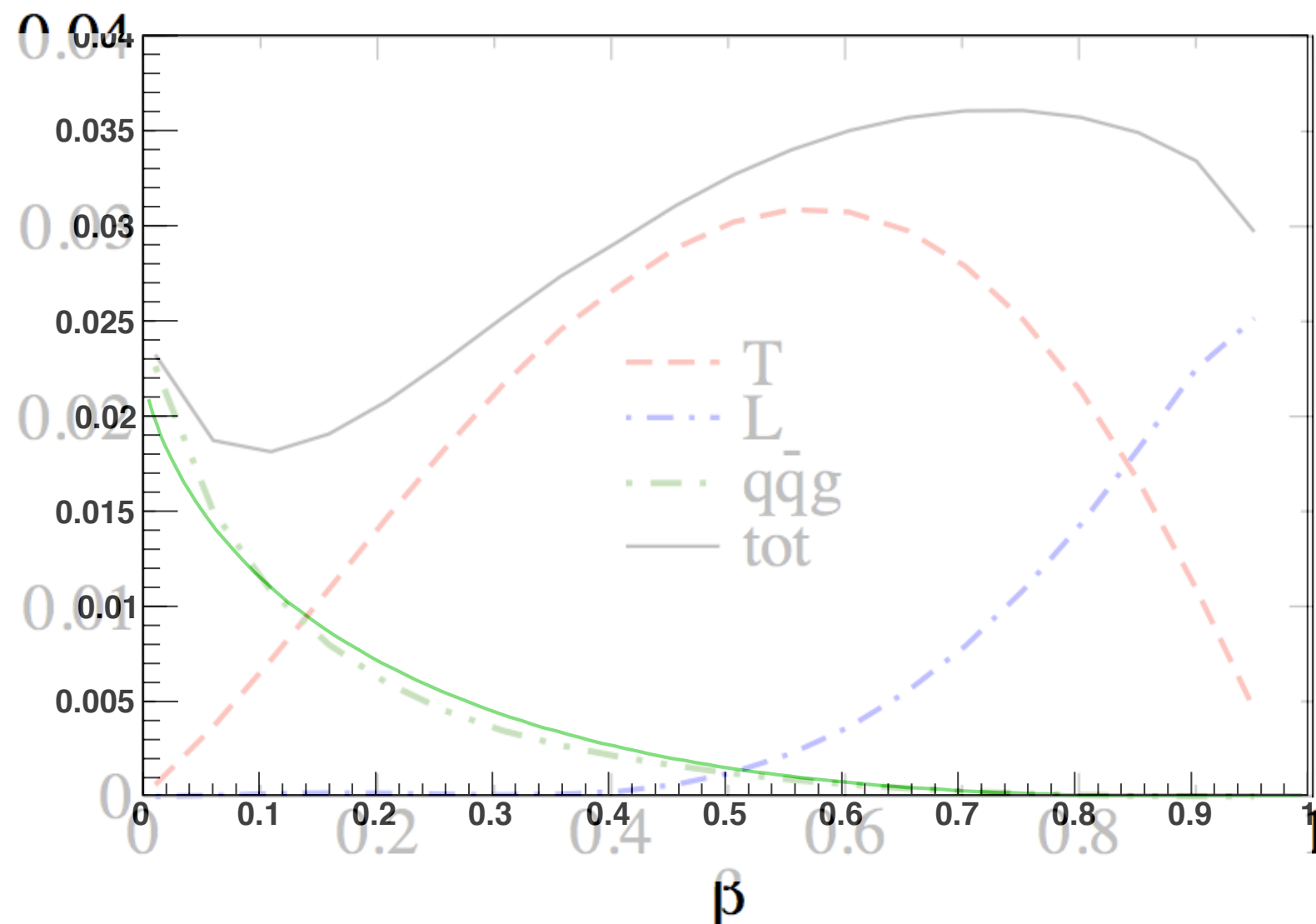


# qqg-part two: GBW+MS

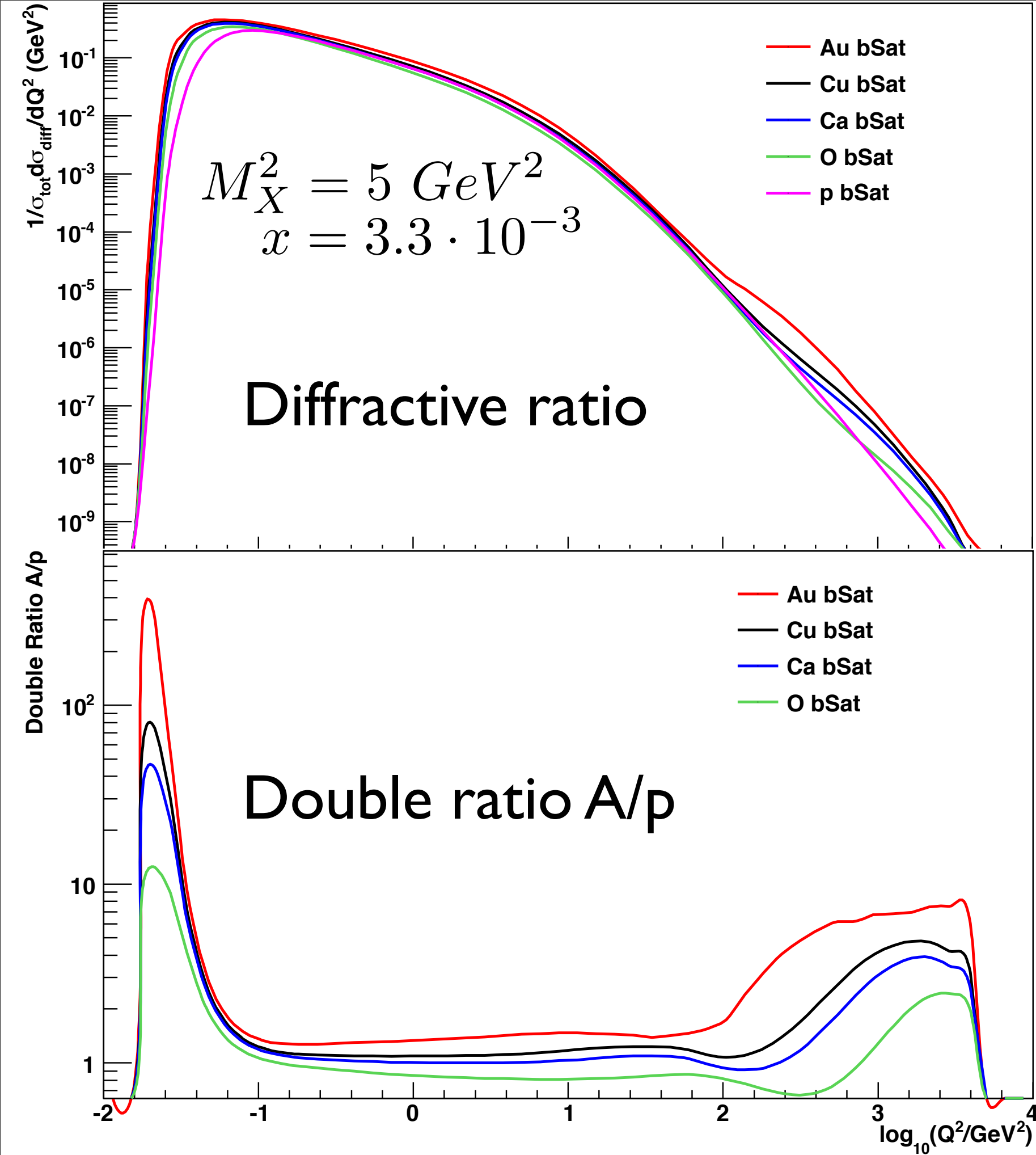
Solution: Use GBW with an extrapolation with MS

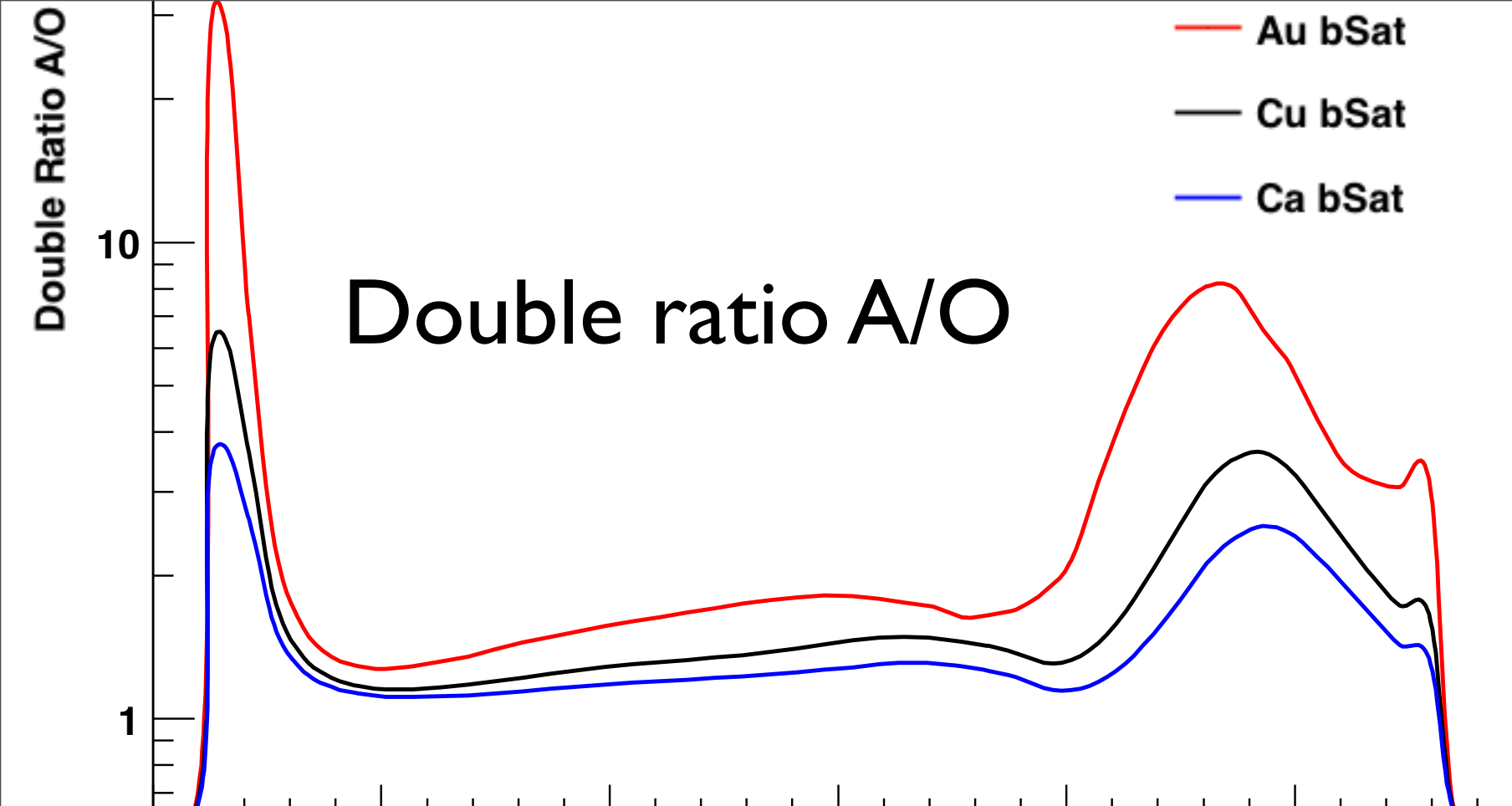
correct in limit  $\beta \rightarrow 0$

$$F_{T,q\bar{q}g}^D(x_P, \beta, Q^2) = F_{T,q\bar{q}g}^{D(\text{GBW})}(x_P, \beta, Q^2) \frac{F_{T,q\bar{q}g}^{D(\text{MS})}(x_P, Q^2)}{F_{T,q\bar{q}g}^{D(\text{GBW})}(x_P, \beta = 0, Q^2)}$$

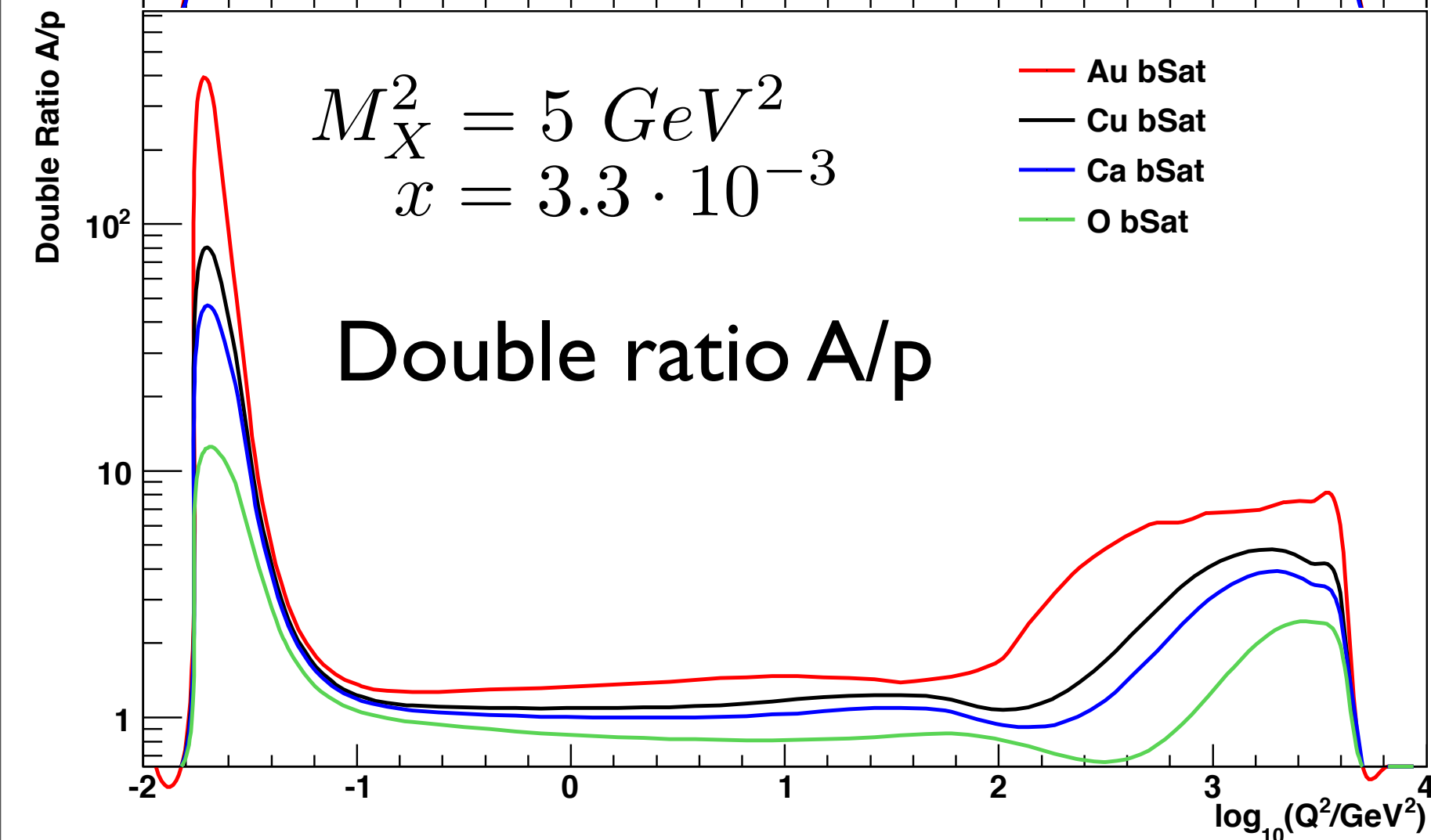


# The $Q^2$ plots

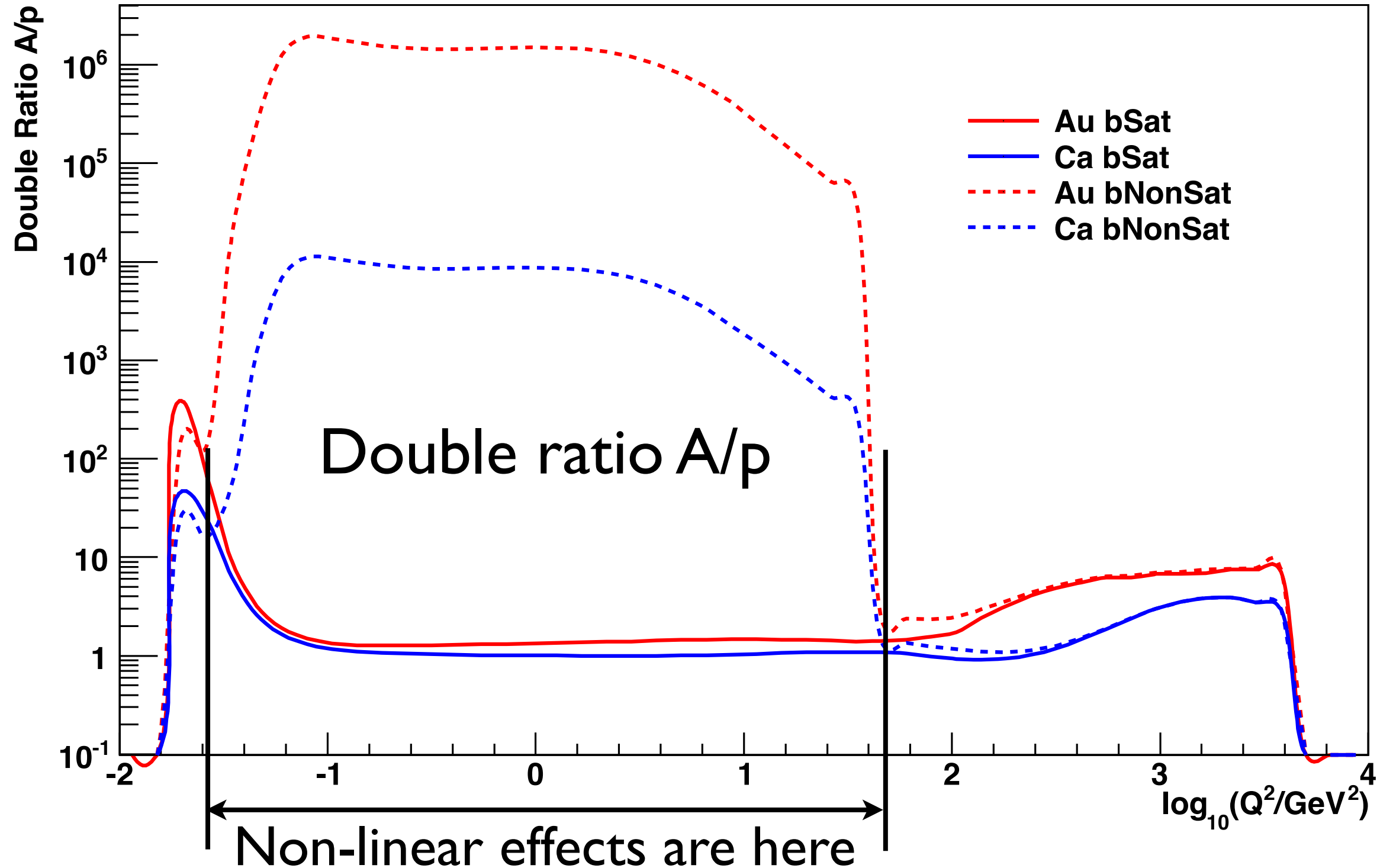




Ratio with oxygen:  
 Oxygen too light  
 for saturation  
 Same geometry



# Compare bNonSat

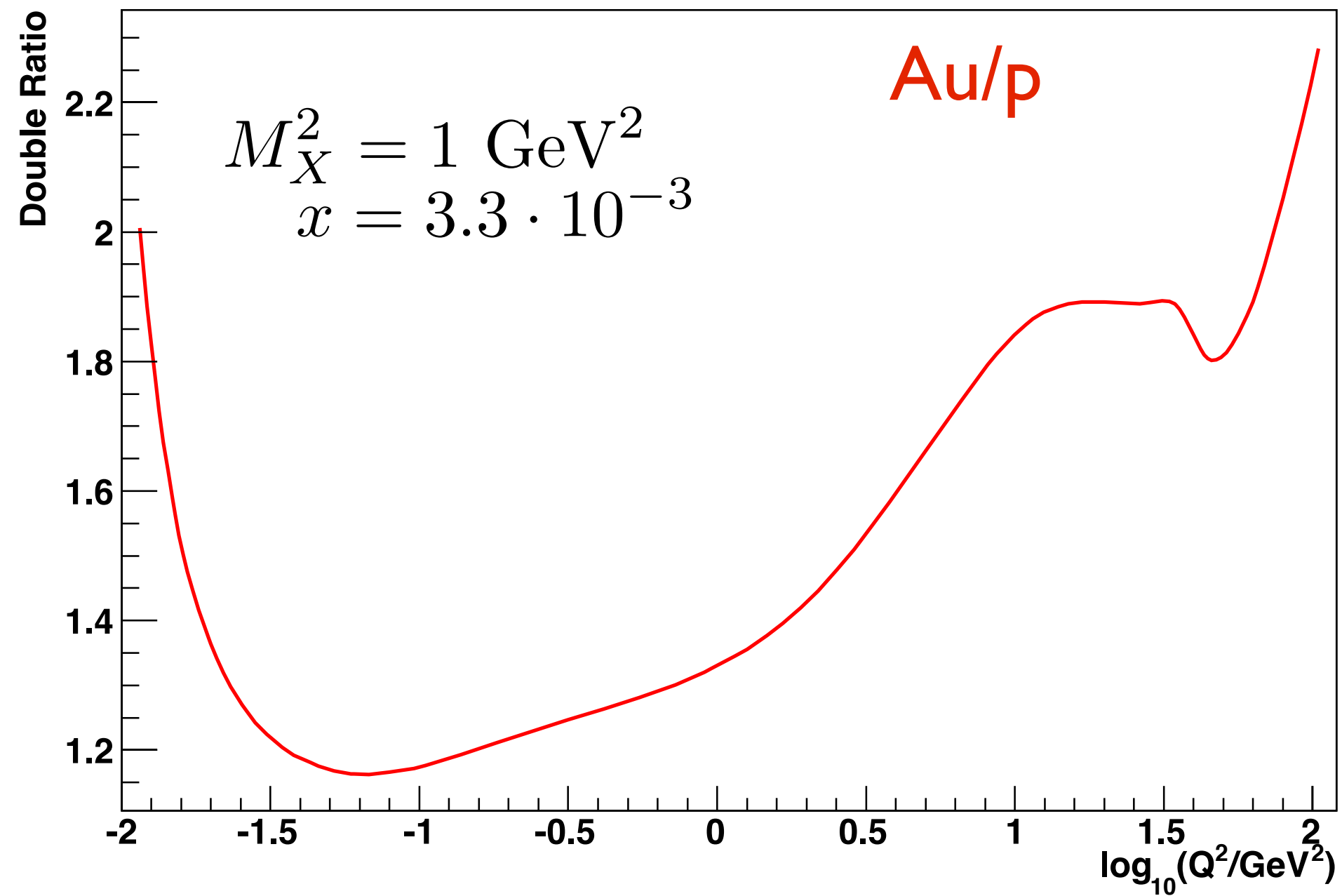


Small  $Q^2 \sim$  large  $r \rightarrow$  proportional to  $A$





$$M_X^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

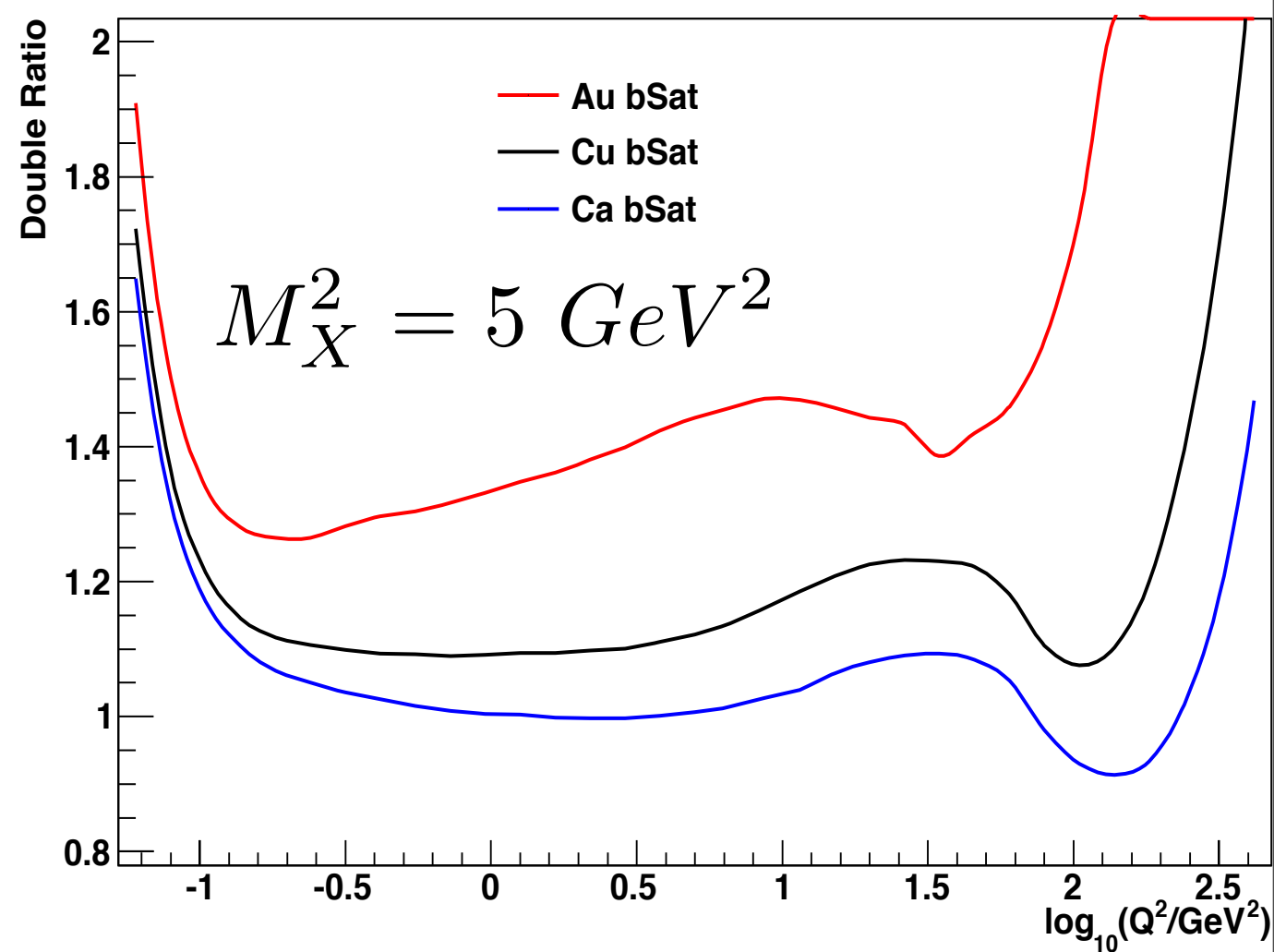
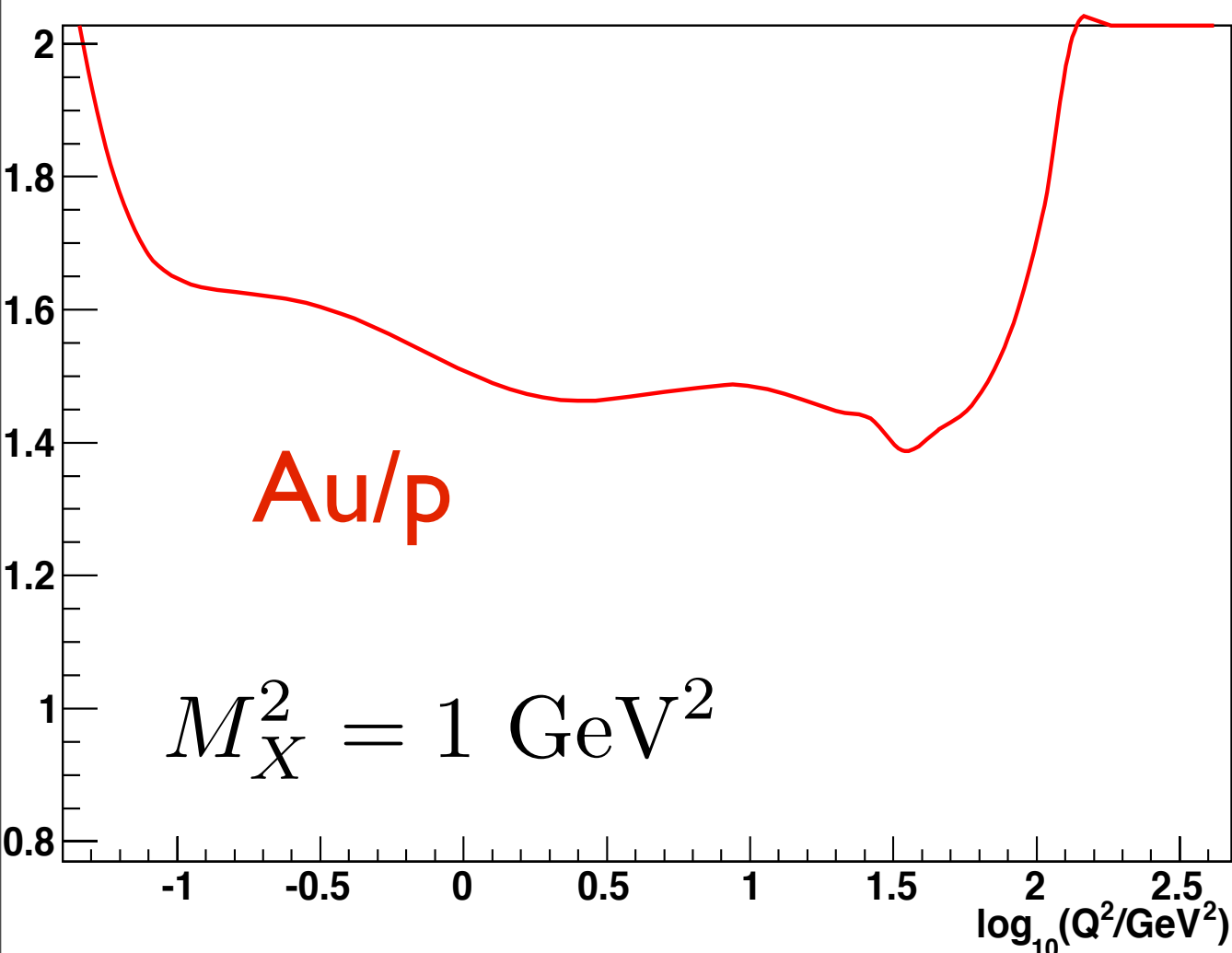
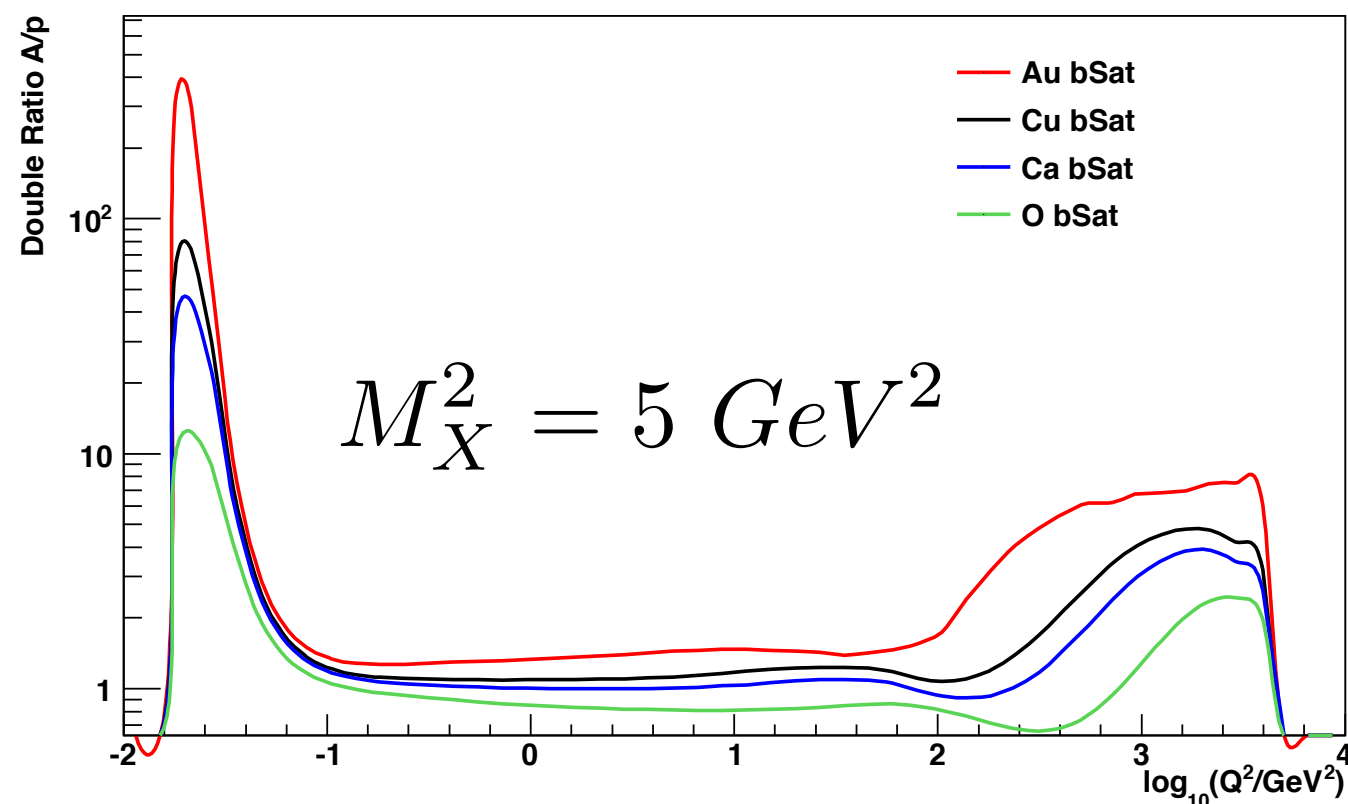


$$M_X^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

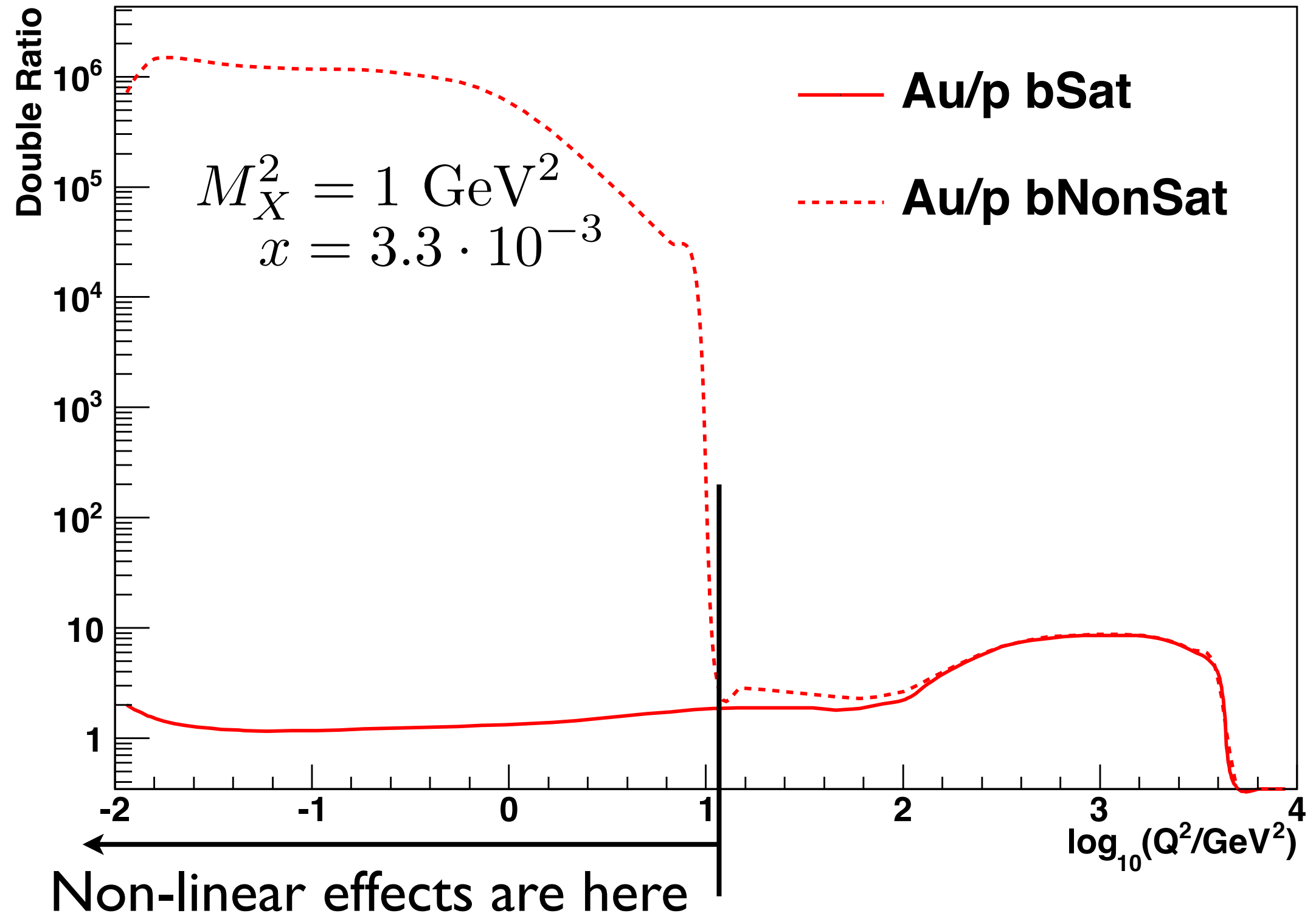
vs

$$M_X^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$$

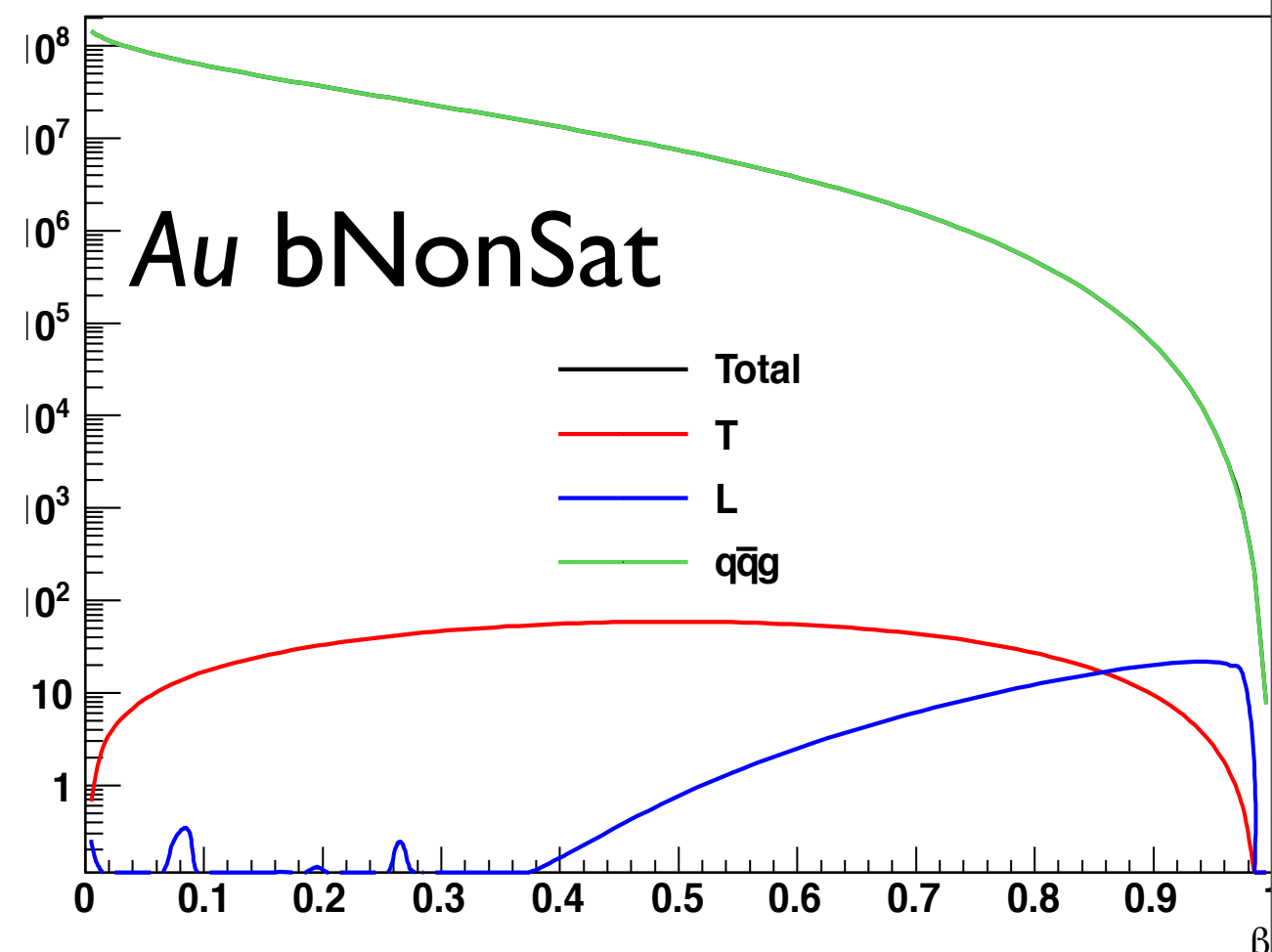
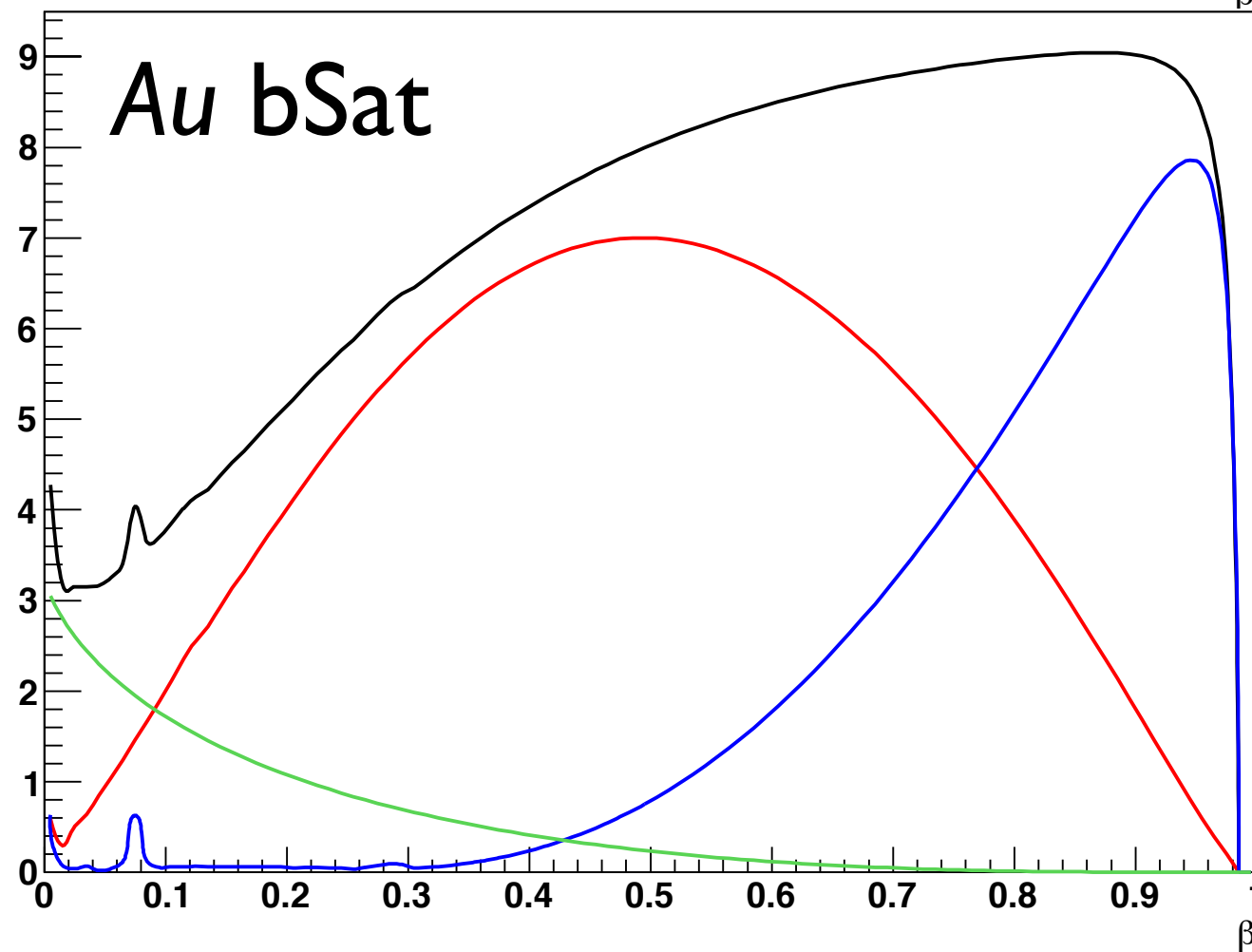
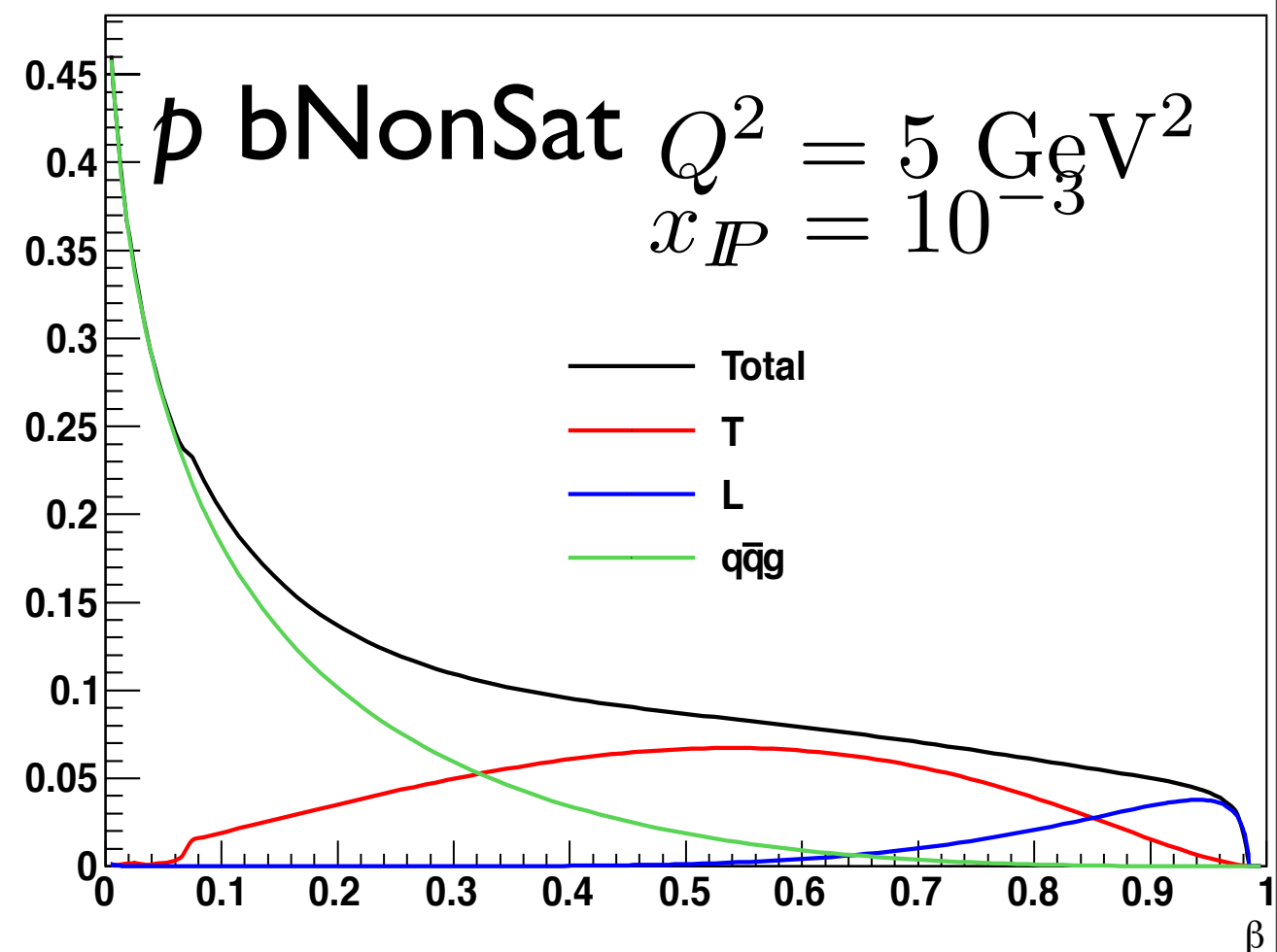
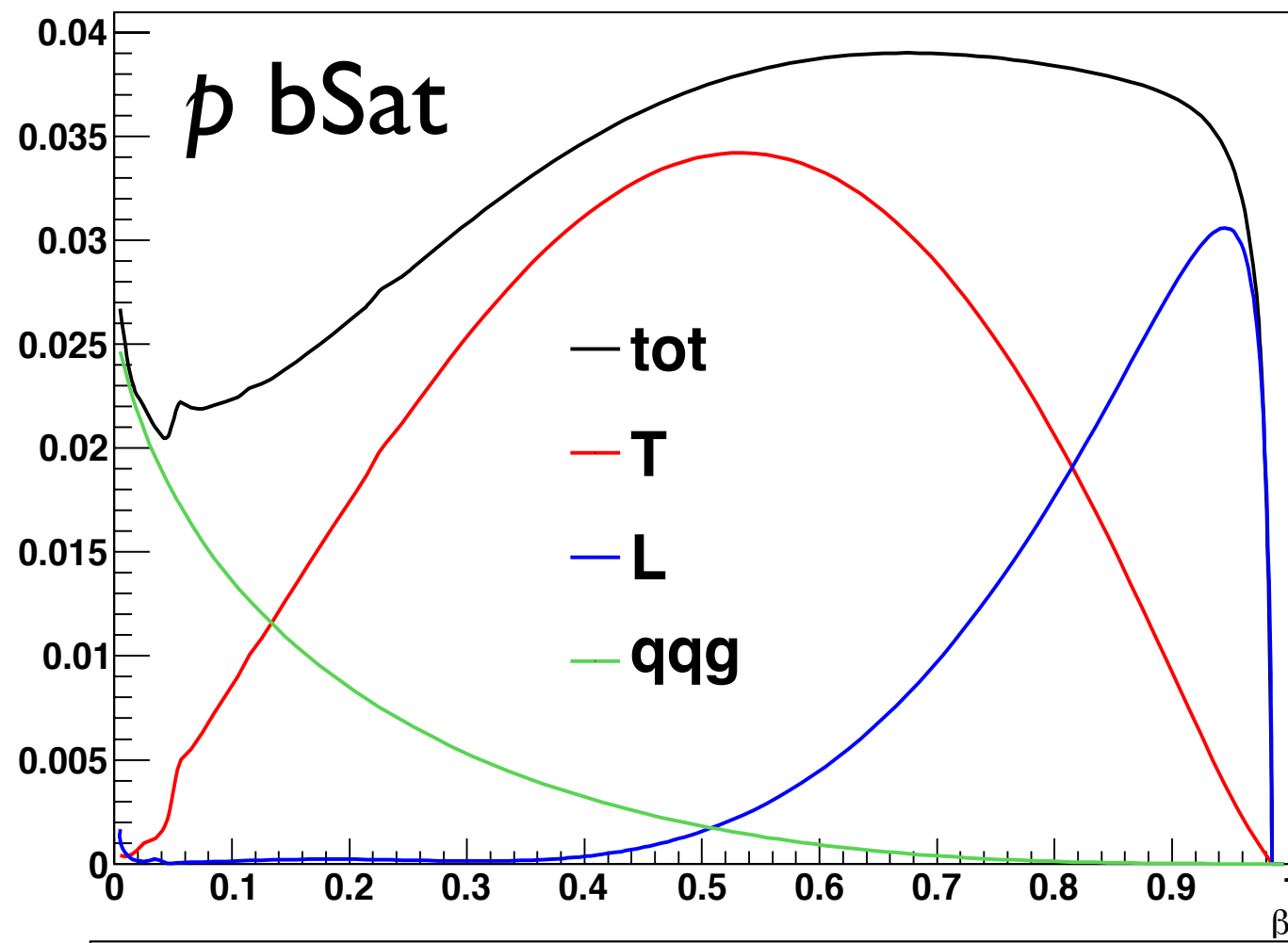
$$x = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$



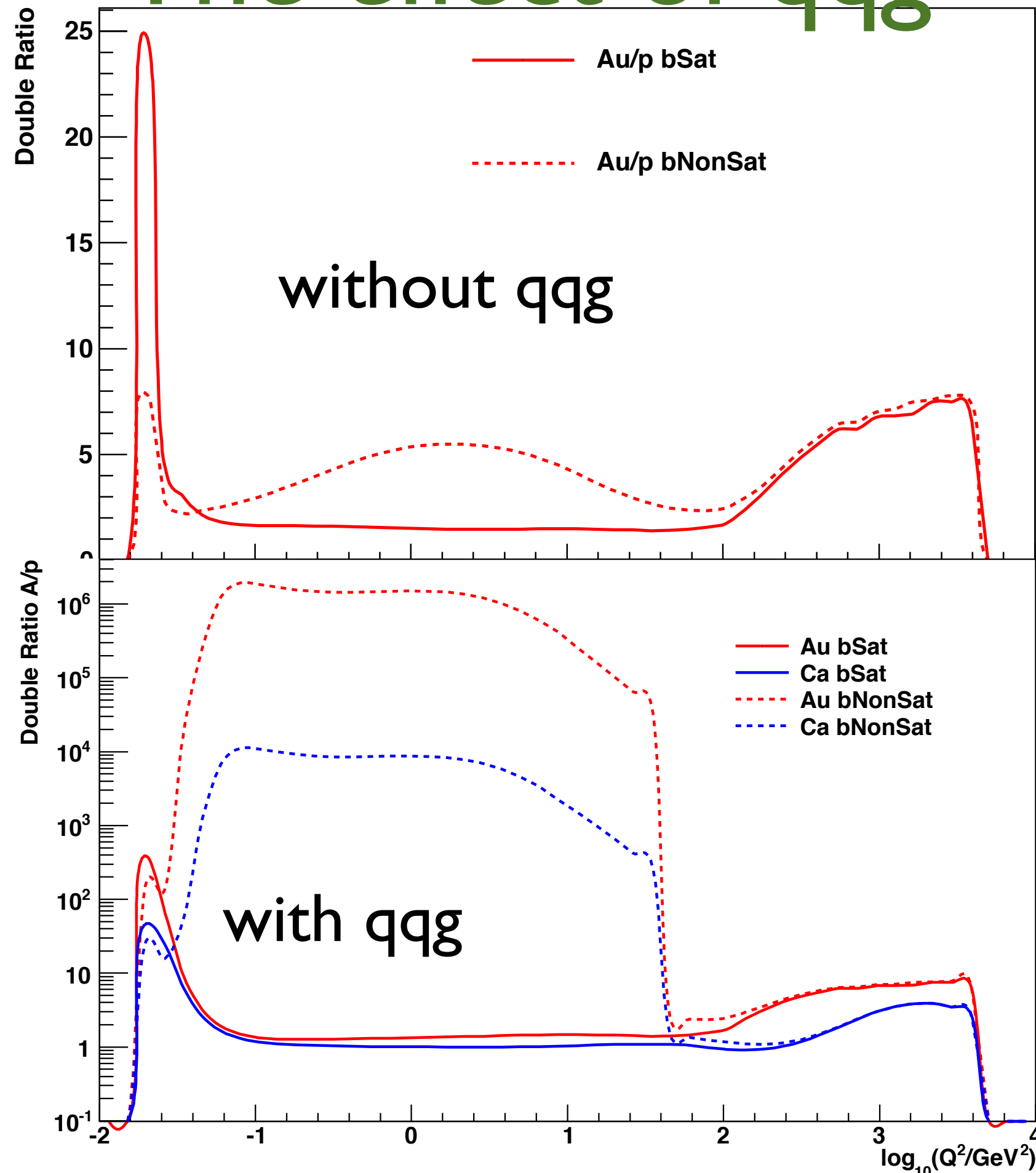
$$M_X^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$



# The effect of $qqg$



# The effect of qqq



$$F_{2A}^D / A F_{2p}^D$$

$$F_2^D = F_T^{q\bar{q}} + F_L^{q\bar{q}} + F_T^{q\bar{q}g}$$

